The Corn-fedder Crop.

Corn fodder, both for feeding green and in a dry state, has become one of ten read the staple crops. Sweet corn is the sort very generally preferred for fodder. While not making so large a growth as some kinds, there is less waste in feeding than in the gourd varieties, because cattle will eat a large proportion of the stalk. Sweet corn h, however, more difficult to cure, being liable to mold, and for this reason some farmers process. and for this reason some farmers prac-tice sowing field corn when the fodder is required for winter use. Blount's Prolific corn, owing to its large yield, has proved a popular sort in some sections for fodder.

Corn for fodder is still occasionally sown broadcast, but as a rule this practice is not advised. The seed is usually drilled in with sufficient space between rows to insure the air and sunshine having free access to the plants. A plan bringing good results is planting in drills three feet apart, with about ten kernels dropped per foot. Thicker planting will make more fodder, but the quality will be poor. Many of our most successful farmers are using only one to one and a half bushels of seed to an acre. This amount grows a yield suffi-ciently thin to allow the stalks to stand up in ordinary summer weather. When sown excessively thick the fodder is liable to lodge, under heavy storms, losing afterward the beneficial effects of ample sunlight and ventilation, and often rotting in consequence on the ground.

For early feeding, the first planting of fodder corn should be early, of course. Much of the seed is put in, however, during June and July with good results, as this crop makes a heavy growth on land comparatively dry, and in dry weather.

As soon as the plants are two or three inches high a cultivator may be run close to the rows. The crop ought to be cultivated two or three times, for best results. The fodder may be fed green when two feet high, and provides an excellent material for tiding over the season between the perching up of grass in July until fall rains have revived the pastures.

The difficulty of curing and saving it in its immature state tempts many farmers into permitting fodder corn to become too ripe before cutting. The very best time to harvest fodder corn is an important consideration. If cut too early, it has not a sufficient amount of the albuminoids, sugar and starch, to make it nutritive, and loses much weight in drying because of the water in it. If cut too late, on the other hand, the cellulose, which for the most part is digestible, is changed into crude fiber, which is mostly indigestible, and the epidermis or external layer of the stalk, that otherwise would be soft and easily masticated, becomes glazed and is thereby rendered not only indigestible but injurious to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. The stage of flowering is con-considered the best time to cut other Take it from the fire before it loses its forage crops, and corn appears to be no exception. The rule is to cut corn-fodder for drying in the early blossom of the fresh strawberry when opened the tassel. Prof. Pendleton, who has delightfully With the addition of a like the following the first order to be the fine color, and pour hot into self-sealing jars. This syrup preserves even the odor of the fresh strawberry when opened the tassel. Prof. Pendleton, who has delightfully With the addition of a like the fine color, and pour hot into self-sealing jars. This syrup preserves even the odor of the fresh strawberry when opened the fine color, and pour hot into self-sealing jars. This syrup preserves even the odor of the fresh strawberry when opened the first of the fi the most nutrition is secured when the crop is cut just as the corn is beginning to develop the tassel. An analysis made gives to corn-stalks cut and cured in early tassel sixty per cent. of digestible supplied by the syrup.

matter, and corn-stalks cured in the Household bugs n usual way forty per cent.

a frost no great harm will be done. The safe plan is to harvest the crop before it

has been touched by the frost. When large areas of corn fodder are grown the wholesale way of cutting it, with a reaping-machine, and gathering it, like hay, with steel-tooth rake, is brush or a sponge and carefully avoid-practiced. Another plan is to cut the ing the presence of a light. Do the stalks with a corn-cutter in the right hand and the cut corn under the left arm, and without dropping it on the cracks are infested fill these with plaster also that the molders have admitted defeat, ground, forming it into erect, snug and linseed oil. By using these precaushocks, which when dry may be drawn tions whenever any of the pests are seen to the barn or stacked near the feeding around, and hunting them out, the yards.

Cultivators frequently leave fodder out stacks are best made medium to small size, with the middles kept high, so as to turn off water. Fodder ricks are conveniently built just outside of the feeding inclosure, on a spot where water will not stand. One plan for building a fodder rick is as follows: First place a layer of bundles in the direction it is desired to build the rick, so as to raise the middle. Next lay bundles crosswise, with the butts out, lapping them suffi-ciently to keep the middle highest. Build in sections of, say, six feet, as high as practicable, for it will settle considerably. Finish each section by placing a few sheaves lengthwise in the middle; over these stand others slanting so as to form a sort of roof. This rick may be made any length required, and should be fed out from the end the building was left off at.

All who have had no experience in curing fodder will do well to cut their crops during settled weather; permit it to dry a day or two before binding it in small bundles, and expose these in turn to drying influences before setting up in stock or storing elsewhere.-N.Y.World.

Material for a Romance.

Fourteen years ago a Maine man left his wife and children at dinner and sauntered away. One day ten years later he sat in a hut under the comfortable shadow of Table Mountain, Cal., a tired, unlucky miner, and was eating his brunette bacon and beans. His wife and daughter, the latter grown to be a young lady, entered. He raised his eyes from his plate and sald: "Ye've got here at last, hev ye?" and went on with his meal. Two years later the two women disappeared from that home. The other day the mother was fourth in a San Francisco walking match, credited with 398 miles, and the daughter, forsaken by a lover, tried to drown herself, was confin-ed at Oakland while laboring under temporary insanity, and is now under care of her mother. Bret Harte, where are you with this fact?—N. Y. Herald.

To Remove old Paint.-Take sal soda, two pounds; lime, one-quarter pound; and pour it on, setting them in my boiltwo pounds; lime, one-quarter pound; and pour it on, setting them in my boiler, which holds eight cans; as soon as they are heated through I take them out, having syrup ready to fill up, then I seal as with tomatoes." you can easily remove it.

HOME AND FARM.

-Beasts with small chests do not fatten readily and are very susceptible to

-Lemon Pie (with crust) .- One cup sugar, one lemon grated-remove seeds, one tablespoon corn-starch, two eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, one

teaspoon butter, one cup boiling water. -Good roads add value to the real estate near them. Farmers do not always

fuller's earth in equal parts with warm water, and spread it on the greased marble. When it is dry, wipe off with a soft towel, and, if necessary, repeat the application until completely effective.

—As a general rule, the best mulching

for young or old fruit trees is a clean, well-cultivated top_soil, but there are some exceptions. Trees may stand in positions where they can not be subjected to efficient culture, and in such instances mulching a broad circle is a good substitute. The operation is very important for newly-set cherry-trees, lished, while the remaining nine-tenths portant for newly-set cherry-trees, which often perish when the soil becomes heated and dried in summer by the sun's are not fit to enjoy its privileges, and rays. A good, heavy muich applied in would not know what to do with a Conrays. A good, heavy mulch applied in time will prevent any harm.

-In making tea the pot should be earthen, rinsed with boiling water, and left to stand a few minutes on the stove to dry; put in the tea leaves, and let the pot stand a few minutes longer; pour on boiling water, leaving the pot standing where it will be at the boiling point, yet will not boil, for from three to five minutes; for moderate strength use one teaspoon of tea to a pint of water; if the water is soft it should be use as as soon it boils, but if it is hard it is best to boil it twenty to thirty minutes; the boiling causes the mineral matter which hardens the water to sink to the bottom of the kettle, and the water becomes soft.

-It would seem to be about time for breeders of horses to turn their attention toward encouraging the very valuable quality of fast walking. Millions are wasted yearly on the fast trotters, which are of no benefit to the farmers; while not a cent goes for the development of fast walkers. Yet a fast walker is a prize. One of our neighbors has a fine gray gelding that made five and a half miles in one hour and ten minutes a few days since with a good load behind him. This speed ought to be the rule instead of the exception among farm-horses. FLOUR-Winter...... 5 00 @ 6 25 Let the managers of our agricultural Spring 400 @ 556 societies offer prizes for this quality and see how the fast walkers would come to the front .- Christian at Work.

—Strawberry Syrup.—Make a syrup in proportion of three pounds of sugar to half-pint of water. Boil and skim until clear. Have ready the strained juice of strawberries. Allow two and a half pints of strawberry juice to the pint of water. After you add this let it boil hard for not less than five minutes. given the subject consideration, thinks delightfully. With the addition of a little pokeberry jelly the delusion is perfeet; you fancy that you are enjoying fresh strawberry cream. No sweetening is needed for the cream but what is

-Household bugs may be destroyed in the following manner: Take the fur-The general impression prevails that niture in which they narbor to pieces and fodder corn, at whatever stage, ought carefully wash all the joints with soap to be cut previous to a frost, though and boiling water, carefully exploring all there are occasional cultivators who the cracks and openings with a stiff contend if corn be cut immediately after piece of wire. When the wood is dry, saturate the joints with kerosene oil, using a small paint brush. Fill up the cracks with a mixture of plaster and linseed oil. If the rooms are papered, saturate the places where the paper joins the base-board with benzine, using a same with the linings of trunks and have a general cleaning up. If the floor house may be kept free from them, unless they have found a lodgment in the in the shock. When this is done the frame of a building, when nothing short stacks are best made medium to small of a fire will clean them out. Bugs nat-

Canning.

A lady says, in the Fruit Recorder: "We have ten acres of fruit of all kinds, and I take a great deal of pride in canning fruit. I get nearly all of the prizes at the fairs. I wish you could just peep into my cellar to see my tomatoes and peaches-some canned last fall and some a year ago-not mentioning my other fruit. I will tell you how I can my tomatoes, both red and yellow. I pick the apple tomatoes—the smoothest and best shaped-and scald and skin them very carefully; take the stem out with a penknife, taking care not to cut the to-mato so as to let the juice or seeds run out; then I place them in the cans, some of them with the stem end next to the can and some with the blossom ends; then I take the juice that has run out of some that I have had peeled to cook, having no seeds nor pulp, and add a lit-tle salt, and pour on my whole tomatoes until nearly full, then place them in a kettle of cold water and let them cook till I think they are hot clear through; then I seal them. I use nothing but glass jars-two quart jars-and after the cover has been on about five minutes I take it off so they will settle, letting the gas out; then I fill up with juice and seal again, and my cans are always full to the cover. A great many have not learned this. You have no idea how nice they will look through the glass— they show every vein and rib and look as if they were put up raw, and when used, they are just as if they had been taken from the vines, and if you don't believe me try it this summer. I always keep my fruit in the dark and it don't fade through the glass. Now, I will tell you how I can peaches and pears. I get them as near of a size as I can, and sound, but ripe, and peei them, dropping them in cold water as fast as I peel, hav-ing my cans all ready; then I fill the jars with fruit, and to every two-quart can I melt one-half pound white sugar with water enough to cover the fruit, and pour it on, setting them in my boil-

-At Willow Creek, San Benito County, Cal., a man named Hunt drove up to the mines with a load of provisions, and on reaching a high point of the road fastened his horses to a tree which stood near a precipice while he went to a cabin. During the absence of the young man a blast was let off in the mine and man a blast was let off in the mine, and he returned hastily to the spot where he had left the horses and wagon. When he arrived he found both horses had tate near them. Farmers do not always think of that when road discussions are under way.

—To clean Marble from Grease.—
Make a paste of calcined magnesia and fuller's earth in equal parts with warm the foot of the precipice, about 250 feet. Arriving at the bottom he got up and shook himself.

-An English writer, referring to the melancholy air of St. Petersburg, ascribes it to the fact that the city is nothing more nor less than a huge prison, with about 150,000 jailors in civil and military uniform to look after about 500,000 prisoners, of whom a tithe, perstitution if they got one.

ŀ,	THE MARKETS.
1	NUMBER TO DESTRUCTION AND ADDRESS.
	NEW YORK, June 20, 1881.
k	COTTON-Middling 2 11
	FLOUR-Good to Choice 5 10 @ 6 75
g	WHEAT-No.2 Red 1 25%@ 1 26
	No. 2 Spring 1 20% @ 1 21
	CORN-No.2
ì	OATS-Western Mixed 44 & 44%
9	PORK-Standard Mess 16 50 @ 17 25
	ST. LOUIS.
î	COTTON-Middling @ 10%
	BEEVES-Choice 5 00 @ 6 25
Ŋ	Fair to Good 4 75 @ 5 50
	Native Cows 4 00 @ 4 25
3	Texas Steers 4 00 @ 5 15
	HOGS-Common to Select 5 00 @ 6 05
U	SHEEP-Fair to Choice 3 25 @ 4 65 FLOUR-XXX to Choice 4 75 @ 5 60
	WHEAT-No. 2 Winter 1 131/6 1.74
ı	No. 3 " 1 063/4 1 07
1	CORN-No. 2 Mixed 45 % @ 46
	OATS-No. 2 34 @ 25
	RYE-No. 2 84 @ 85
ŀ	TOBACCO-Dark Lugs 3 75 @ 4 00
y	Mediam Dark Leaf 6 00 @ 7 00
Š	HAY-Choice Timothy 15 00 @ 16 00
a	BUTTER-Choice Dairy 15 @ 17
5	EGGS-Choice 13 6 13%
ď	PORK-Standard Mess 16 75 @ 17 25
á	BACON-Clear Rib 00 2 09%
4	LARD-Prime Steam 10 @ 10%
a	WOOL-Tub-washed, medium 33 @ 35
3	Unwashed 25 @ 24
	CATTLE-Native Steers 5 00 @ 6 20
	HOGS-Good to Choice 5 50 @ 6 25
	SHEEP-Good to Choice 4 50 @ 5 00

WHEAT-No. 2 Red 1 10	- GE	1 12
No. 2 Spring 1 10	8	1 1014
CORN-No. 2 45	2	46
OATS-No.2 37	9	27.54
RYE 95	æ	96
PORK-New Mess 16 00		16 55
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE-Native Steers 4 50	æ	5 50
Native Cows 2 50	G	3.50
HOGS-Sales at 5 15	6	5.50
WHEAT-No.2 98	8	99
No.3 95	0	595
CORN-No.2 Mixed 37	6	25
OATS-No.2 34		35
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR-High Grades 5 50	(3)	6.50
CORN—White 65	d	64
OATS-Choice 46	14	47
HAY-Choice 16 00	@	18 00
Drape Manager	12	** **

To Our Readers.

Aiming, as we do, to publish a newspaper, Aiming, as we do, to publish a newspaper, it is in accordance with this determination that we call the attention of our readers to facts connected with one of the largest factories employing skilled labor in this country.

Last February, dispatches were sent from St. Louis to the press everywhere that the molders employed by the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., so well and favorably known as the makers of the Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges, had made demands that the

and Ranges, had made demands that the Company could not comply with. The result was that the works were curtailed in their production, and the officers obliged to look about them for a different class of labor.

Now, after nearly four months, during which time the Company has been constantly adding to the small force who stood by them from the first, Mr. Geo. D. Dana, the Secretary, reports that a full force of excellent men have been obtained, and that the works are running sufficiently full handed works are running sufficiently full-handed to enable them to fill all orders with even more carefully constructed goods than be-

We are pleased to chronicle the above, and their places having been filled with strictly non-Union men.

Those of our readers who know what the CHARTER OAK STOVE is will rejoice to hear that its makers have been successful in overcoming what threatened to be a serious interruption to their business, and those who have been unable for a few weeks to obtain them will also rejoice, for their wants can now be promptly met. And we would say to all who have not yet examined them, do so at once, and you'll never regret it.

MME. HOBART PASHA, the wife of the Turkish Commander, is an artist of credita-ble ability, and has lately exhibited several paintings at Pera.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used then Bitters in time. hart we family

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

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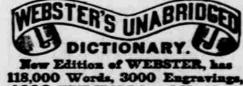
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